The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,695. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

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Ten lines and under	Rs.	1 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. J. Harley, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain Harley on board, or to Lawrence & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE fast sailing Clipper Ship Sarah M., 1,010 Tons register, Captain Raisbeck, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to Framjee, Sands & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

FOR CHARTER TO RANGOON FOR A CARGO OF TIMBER.

THE fine good Ship William Stevenson, R. J. Rordew, Commander. For particulars apply to Bhoy-jeebhoy Moosajee & Co., near the Market, outside the Fort.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "Stalwart," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. Crawford, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to

Ritchie Steuart & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship "Jeddo," 1,632 Tons and (450 H. P.) Captain J. G. Gribble, will be despatched for Suez on Friday, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

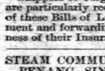
Thomas Black, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. S. Office,
Bombay, 18th January 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, (1,646 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain A. Parsh, will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

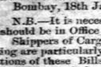
Thomas Black, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office.
Bombay, 18th January 1864.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twenty hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., with cargo and passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheeghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

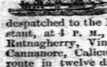
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

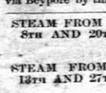
For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 6 P.M., and FRIDAY, next 29th instant the TELEGRAPH at 6 P.M.,

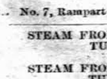
For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co's. *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. Huschke & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. H. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed. Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 4 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

WANTED CONSIGNEES of {L. P. & Co.,} R.

123 bales of goods ex "Dorothy," Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, and shipped by Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co. The bales are lying in the Custom House, and will be delivered on payment of the landing charges, &c. Apply to

Messrs. Geo. S. King & Co.,
Agents, for Captain and Owners of ship *Dorothy*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. Bruce, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain Bruce will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holdsworth*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. McGuire will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 31st instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of Dadabhoy Rustomjee & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to Nowrojee Byramjee, at Poona, and to Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

Only a Limited Number Printed.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

THE LAST!

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. BLACK'S LAST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY,

TUESDAY NEXT, 26TH JANUARY 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John George Volkart, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, James Charles Johnston, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.

Cleland and Prentis, Solicitors for the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Ramjee Gungajee, of Bombay, Bhundaree, has contracted to Sell the undermentioned property. All persons claiming to have any charge or lien upon the same, or to be interested therein, either as mortgagees, lessees, or otherwise, are required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned Solicitors, for the purchaser, within ten days from this date, in default whereof the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, which will be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 19th day of January 1864.

Parmer Street, Bombay.

Bickerstеth, Cleveland and Peile, Purchasers Solicitors.

Oil Salt Batty ground of Forag, situated at Nagam Village, district called Nuwalachee Khar, containing two beds under the Collector's Bill of No. 103, measuring 234 square burgas, bounded on the East by Batty ground of Seeyaram Laxumonjee, on the West by the Batty ground of Naron Hassoo Gawand, on the North by the Batty ground of Pedro Antone de Cruz, on the South by the Batty ground of Boodajee Ram Mattrah.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution of the Contract of the undermentioned Forts Roads across the Flats; viz :—

1. Road from Mahalaxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,508 feet.
2. Road from Sumbhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.

The Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a schedule of Quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Covenant, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or recasting such branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without due reflection upon it, and to endeavour through their own questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their education, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Candy, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE, READ THIS IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Proprietor of Messrs. Framjee Nesserwanjee and Co.'s business in Ootacamund, wishing to reduce his establishment, or give it up altogether, offers the whole of the Premises on "Framjee Hill," inclusive of Bombay Castle, for *sale* or to *let*, on terms which he trusts will meet the views of capitalists and others. These are, first, *Bombay Castle*, a most spacious and commodious building, adapted for a large Hotel, and with accommodation for families or bachelors; secondly, the Premises now occupied as the *Court of the Sessions Judge, Messrs. Kinloch and Co.'s* dispensary, the *Office of the Inspector General of Jails*, the Albion Press, and other structures of less capacity. The finest spring of water flows from the grounds, which are about 17 cawnies in extent. The site is the best in Ootacamund, commanding a view of the whole of the settlement, and the spare land is admirably adapted for the erection of numbers of new buildings, centrally situated, and within a stone's throw of all the Public Edifices, such as the Post Office, the Magistrate's Court, the Telegraph Office, the Church, and Messrs. Mascarine and Co.'s dispensary. Early application is solicited, as the Proprietor purposes to proceed to England shortly, when a reference to him will necessarily entail delay.

Address,—Messrs. FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE & Co.,
Ootacamund.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

Manekjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) "EWART'S LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(*From the 1st February to 31st May* 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

WANTED.—A thoroughly Competent person to Superintend masonry and brick work. For particulars apply to

LAWSON and WHITTAKER.
Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, 18th January 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, a qualified person for the appointment of Inspector of Furnace-smoke nuisance. Salary Rupees 200 per mensem with Rupees 50 as Horse allowance. Apply in person to the undersigned between the hours of 11 & 5.

J. N. R. BEYTS,
Clerk to the Board.

Municipal Com. Office, 8 Hornby Row, 18th Jan. 1864.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KING OF DENMARK, having resolved to establish a Consulate at Bombay, applications for the appointment must be forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, not later than the 1st of March next.

By order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

D. C. MACKEY, Consul G. Calcutta.

Calcutta, 12th January 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1853 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1850 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0 per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	,,	11	8 ,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	,,	16	8 ,, ,,
Ditto in Pints	,,	9	0 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do., in Quarts	,,	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united proprietors of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned, CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co. ... Rs. 35 per doz.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—			
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.			
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.			
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.			
Alexandrina Curls in immense variety.			
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.			
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.			
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.			
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.			
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.			
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.			
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.			
Colored and Checked Silks.			
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.			
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.			
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.			
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.			
Fine French Muslins.			
Colored French Lawns.			
White Brilliants "Jaconettas."			
Plain White Grenadine.			
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.			
Mohair Dresses.			
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.			
Colored Chiniz Organdi.			
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Taritan.			
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.			
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.			
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.			
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses			
White Spanish Lace Shawls.			
White Grenadine Burnouses.			
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls			
Colored and White Llama Shawls.			
Black Lace Paletots.			
Mohair Burnouses.			
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.			
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.			
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.			
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.			
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.			
Lace Handkerchiefs.			
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.			
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.			
Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.			
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.			
Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.			
Broad black lace in Insertion and Flouncing.			
Broad and Imitation lace Lappets.			
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.			
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.			
Ladies Riding Belts.			
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.			
Black and White Bonnet Caps			
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.			
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.			
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.			
White Silk Stockings.			
White Wreaths with Bonquettes.			
Colored ditto in great variety.			
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers, Bridal Wreaths and Bonquettes.			
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.			
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.			
Bonnet Flowers in Velvet, Silk and the fashionable colo.			
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.			
"Tibi" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.			
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.			
Fancy Pens, Bonquette holders.			
Tortose shell Combs.			
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.			
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbon.			
Black velvet ribbons.			
Goffered Braid and Gimps.			
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.			
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.			
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Lininge.			
Black Shirt Bosoms.			
Plain Black Glace Silks.			
Sheppard's plaid Silk.			
Black Grenadine and Mohair.			
Half and Quarter Grenadine.			
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.			
Half Mourning Chintz.			
Black Parramatta and Crepe.			
Broad Black Bugle Crepe for Burnouses.			
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.			
White plain hemmed ditto.			
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Mitts.			
Black Silk Stockings.			
Black Kid Gloves.			
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.			
Black Silk Mantles.			
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.			
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.]			
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.			
Black Gimps and Trimmings.			

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, Gentlemen, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, at Kurrachee, a valuable corner allotment in Lanyi situated near the new Custom House, and having a frontage to the Bunder Road: the whole is about 5,000 square yards, on which is erected the fishermen's model huts. For terms and particulars apply to Passmore & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in immense variety.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored and Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Jaconettas."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Taritan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Shawls.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace in Insertion and Flouncing.
Broad and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bonquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers, Bridal Wreaths and Bonquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in Velvet, Silk and the fashionable colo.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Tibi" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Pens, Bonquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbon.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
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Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.]
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

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Bombay, 14th December 1863.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!—PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.—BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—Light Only On The Box.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant uncons light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas, in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, 250 and 500.
Bryant & May's Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250, 500 and 1,000.
Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

Whitechapel Road, London, E.C.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This effectual Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and no pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

Printed and Published by William Chapman, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.

Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar and Plate Iron.

Steel and Files.

Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.

Mint Mart, Bore Bunder, January 1864.

TENDER FOR COAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of one thousand (1000) Tons of good Steam Coal.

The sample of the Coal tendered should accompany it.

The rate tendered at should include all charges of delivery, including weighment and storage at the Mint.

It is to be understood that the party whose Tender may be accepted will be paid the amount of his Bill after audit of such Bill by the Civil Pay Master.

H. BALLARD, Lieut. Col., Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 21st January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, it is hereby notified that such Shareholders as have not paid the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Calls, or any of them, are requested to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum till the 31st instant, in default of which the Shares will be forfeited after that date.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay at the suit of

WASSUNTRAO BHAWOO ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SURASV ATIBAI, Widow and Administratrix of all andsingular the goods, chattels, Rights and credits of Rugoonath Dadoba, deceased ..... } Defendant.

On TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, all that the right, title and interest whatsoever of the abovenamed defendant, of, in, and to an oart situate at Mahim near the Railway Station adjoining an oart belonging to one Babajee Cassinath, with a dwelling-house therein, assessed under No. 43, covered with tiles, and a few cocoanut and other trees, 3 water wells, together with and all the Fazendaree rights of the said defendant, of, in, and upon several huts standing in the said oart belonging to several persons.

And on WEDNESDAY the 27th of the same month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, all that the right, title and interest whatsoever and equity of redemption of the said defendant, of, in, and to an upper-roomed dwelling-house, assessed under No. 36, covered with tiles, situate at Funmush Wady, without the Fort, and in the neighbourhood of a house and premises belonging to Wittoba Govindjee, and the said house has been mortgaged by the defendant to one Wittoba Govindjee. G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st January 1864.

N. B.—For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns—

Champagne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs. 36	per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.	„ 40	do.
Nonpareil do. do.	„ 42	do.
Sherry Mise's Blue Seal	„ 22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	„ 26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	„ 30	do.
Brandy, Martell's	„ 38	do.

Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. As after packets will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packet for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for Ceylon will be kept open for one hour on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Buglia. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Festivals,	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	6 37	5 46	10 59	11 15	
Sun-	6 37	5 47	11 32	11 48	
of St.	6 37	5 48	—	0 3	
	6 37	5 48	0 18	0 34	
	6 37	5 49	0 49	1 4	
	6 37	5 50	1 20	1 35	
Fri.	6 36	5 50	1 52	2 8	

21st January 1864, 7h. 30m. 13s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 16
AGRA	Jan. 12	LAHORE	Jan. 13
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Dec. 15
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 16
BANGALORE	Jan. 15	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 16	MURREE	Jan. 13
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 16
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 9	PENANG	Jan. 19
DELHI	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

THE departure from Bombay of the first ships carrying portions of the cable for the Persian Gulf Telegraph is a welcome sign of progress in the realization of one of the grandest schemes of modern times, the union of England with her Eastern colonies through the medium of the electric wire. In the opinion of the professional gentlemen engaged in the undertaking the line via Constantinople, Bagdad, and Kurrachee will be in working order within the next six months. The prospect seems almost too beautiful to be real, and even in this age of wonders it is not too much to expect that the world will pause for a moment to reflect on the immense results involved in the instantaneous transmission of intelligence from London to Calcutta. The message sent at lightning speed from home finds at Kurrachee a net work of ready established lines, and thus hanging by this frail thread on the energy, the strength, and intelligence of England, India will soon assume a still further claim to pre-eminence over the huge continent of which she forms a part. So soon as the electric telegraph in the Euphrates valley can be said to be established, and the successful submergence of the cable between the various stations in the Persian Gulf can be looked on as an accomplished fact, the union we have spoken of between England and her Asiatic dominions will be actual and no more figure of speech; and the annexation of Hindustan to the family of Western States may almost be said to have been effected physically when each throb of European life is felt throughout the length and breadth of British India. If we have not yet found the means to "speed the soft intercourse from pole to pole," we shall have at least accomplished a fair instalment of the task imposed on tricksy Ariel to "cast a girdle round the earth," and that too of a nature to bear its burden at a pace to which the "forty minutes" required by the dainty sprite represent an age. What for centuries has been looked on as a poet's fancy is now about to become a sober fact—we might almost describe the news as coming to us in the very words of Shakespeare's Tempest:—

Ariel Presently?
Prospero. Aye, with a twink.
Ariel. Before you can say *Come* and *Go*,
and answering messages obedient to our will
return
Or ere your pulse twice beat.

Looking forward to the practical working of the electric telegraph system we see two main points in which it will create a revolution in Indian affairs. In the first place it will complete the change introduced by the transfer of the administration of India to the hands of the Queen's Ministers, and place India, so far as Downing Street is concerned, on the footing occupied within the last few years by Ireland. If our readers think we are erecting too grand a superstructure on such slender premises, we would ask them to think of the perilous state of Ireland in 1848 and the alienation of feeling to which no parallel was shown in India during the fearful mutiny of 1857. The power of transmitting hourly messages from the Secretary of State for India to Calcutta must necessarily modify the whole course of proceeding hitherto prevailing in regard to Indian administration, and virtually reduce the functions of the Viceroy to those of a Lord Lieutenant, whose mission should simply be to represent the Sovereign on State occasions and conduct his Viceroyalty on the principle of a branch department of the executive at home.

In another quarter we suspect the revolution will be still more conspicuous. The establishment of a free current of intelligence between London and Bombay will remove from our trade much of the jerky character which has been imparted to it by unavoidable irregularities in the receipt of our advices almost as much as by ill regulated speculation. Panics with their terrible train of commercial miseries are not, we are aware, to be exorcised by any increase of facilities for transmitting news; but the fact of such facilities being available will, at least, protect men of prudence from many of the necessary consequences of uncertainty as to the prices ruling in other places. Is it to be supposed that, with the means of following instantaneously the changes of the European markets, we could have witnessed the sudden scenes of excitement which have characterised our markets during the past year?

With the completion of the telegraph, however, we are far from having exhausted the advantages likely to accrue to India from the exertions of the army of workmen who will soon be planting this emblem of our high civilization in what is now the wilderness of the Euphrates valley. Should the line of communication as they erect it remain unbroken for a year, we may feel certain that it will mark the course of a new highway for the transit of elements far more material than ideas. It is hardly being venturesome to predict that in that case the trade of the East will very shortly again resume upon a railroad the channel through which it once flowed, but through which it has ceased to flow centuries ago, and Bagdad and Constantinople will fill the sketch books of Indian travellers just as Cairo and Alexandria do now. The opening up of this new channel for our commerce necessarily brings with it political consequences of the very greatest import. Egypt, so long the battle ground of the diplomatists of England and France, will cease to be coveted by the former as the highroad to England's territories in the East; while, from the diversion of our Overland traffic into the higher latitude and more temperate climate of Asia Minor, we may anticipate without fear of disappointment a vast increase in trade and an abolition of the virtual monopoly which has hitherto been accorded to the P. and O., and which has by the operations of the ordinary laws of commerce operated so prejudicially to restrain it. From the mouth of Shats-el-Arab to Kurrachee, this line will be submerged, as our readers have already learnt, in sections, the intermediate stations at which the cable will be landed being Bushire, Khassab, and Gwadel, and it is here we expect that the main difficulties in connection with the maintenance of a telegraph will be principally encountered. That those difficulties will be overcome we venture to persuade ourselves there is every ground to hope, and, as the precursor of the blessing we have spoken of, we welcome the squadron that has brought us the huge cable which is to put Bombay *en rapport* with London, and, after extending to the army of science proofs of our goodwill, now bid them a hearty God-speed in their great work.

REVIEW.

* *Journal of the Discovery of the Nile.*

THE mysteries of the earth, among which the source of the Nile deserves a distinguished place, have presented a more obstinate resistance to enquiry than those of the heavens above us. The source of the Nile was so secret, when Herodotus was collecting the information which is still the starting-point of ethnographical geography. But, if the earth had then its secrets, the heavens presented phenomena equally inscrutable and far more useful. The wild guesses of the fathers of Greek philosophy on the nature of sun, moon, and stars, prove how large a space the problems suggested by the contemplation of the firmament above the earth occupied in the minds of men. Those problems have ceased from the last century or two to inspire a universal interest. The secret is now, or is believed to be, cleared up. The telescope has enlarged our knowledge and annihilated our wonder. The knowledge which has been thus obtained opens up to the reflecting mind trains of association which exalt man in the scale of thinking beings, but it is caviare to the general. The wonder which prompts the first feeble steps of philosophy, and which is shared by nearly all men, is not that wonder which sustains the severe abstraction of the thinker. The former is only a mode of curiosity, a disposition which has its uses and those not wholly unimportant ones, but which must always occupy a low place in the scale of intellectual faculties. This disposition has now for more than two thousand years had the mystery of the sources of the Nile to amuse itself with, and now this too in its turn has ceased to be a mystery and become transmuted into positive knowledge. We do not know whether mankind in general do not owe Captains Speke and Grant a grudge for clearing up this long-established and respectable marvel. Persons whose minds are so constituted that they rebel against that chorus of self-satisfied enlightenment, which is kept up with so much vigour in these days, derived a pleasurable satisfaction from the thought that there was one mystery at least which refused to be cleared up. *Non licuit populis parvum te, Nile, videre.* But now we must say *licet adeamumque licebit*—to all such persons at least as have the pluck, endurance, good sense, and admirable temper of the hero of the present volume. As a matter of fact not many persons will satisfy themselves by ocular inspection of the truth of Captain Speke's discoveries, and in this sense the source of the Nile is long likely to continue a secret. But the heart of the old mystery is plucked out. The moon is secure as a very obvious and uninteresting phenomenon by hundreds of persons who have never looked at her through a telescope in the whole course of their lives.

On the 30th of July 1858 Captain Speke discovered the Victoria Nyanza. On the 8th of May 1859 he arrived in England, and on the day following had an interview with the President of the Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison. At this interview it was decided that Captain Speke should be again sent out to establish the truth of his hypothesis that the Victoria Nyanza was the source of the Nile. The difficulties which inevitably beset the beginning of important undertakings were at last overcome, and a tardy grant from Government of £2,500 obtained for the purposes of the expedition. In October 1860 Captain Speke with his companion Grant arrived at Zanzibar. The English Consul at this port, Colonel Rigby, was a friend of the explorers, and exerted himself to forward their undertaking by all the means in his power. With the assistance of the Consul, Speke collected a sufficient number of men. His suite consisted of the following. One hundred pagazis (porters) to carry cloth, beads, and brass wire, the media of exchange in Africa. Three African sailors—Baraka, Frij, and Rahan, all of whom spoke Hindustani and held distinguished posts in the little army of the explorers. Ten Hottentot volunteers, provided by the Cape Government from the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps, with a number of mules. Thirty-four labourers from the Sultan of Zanzibar's Gardens. Thirty-eight freedmen and slaves costing 25 dollars a head. Twenty-five soldiers from the Sultan's body guard. Lastly, Bombay, Captain Speke's factotum, who had been with him in his former expeditions, and had a large share of his confidence. With this motley body Captains Speke and Grant started on their long and adventurous journey. The natural difficulties of their route were not slight, as this record of it shows. But the special difficulties of African travel are the fickleness, treachery, and cowardice of the persons whom it is necessary to employ. To these must be added the rapacity of the smaller chiefs through whose territories the first and longest part of the journey lay. To the honour of uncorrupted barbarism it must be said that the moral virtue of the African Chiefs and Kings rises in proportion to their distance from the Coast. In the first part of his journey the reader's sympathies with Captain Speke overpower the interest excited by the narrative. The trials are not heroic trials, the situations are not sublime or even picturesque. The most lively illustration of these trials we can suggest is that of a solitary traveller in some remote district of Hindustan surrounded by two hundred noisy and rapacious coolies. The impossibility of kicking or flogging the whole number is self-evident. The recollection that you are wholly in their power is continually present as a disagreeable restraint on your feelings. And when to these trials is added the importunity of a hundred dirty and grasping chiefs who are continually asking for every thing they see, one feels that the most saintly temper would give way. In the latter part of Captain Speke's journey, when he has got rid of the rapacious Usui and their king Swanora and is comfortably lodged with the hospitable and speculative king Rumamka, the most stay-at-home traveller must feel prompted to wish to change places with him.

The journey of Captain Speke divides itself into three portions. A glance at the map will at once convey a clear idea of these three stages. The terminus of the first stage is Kaze, the great depot of the Arab traders in ivory, and capital of the Kingdom of U-n-ya-muezi. This station is due west of Zanzibar about 500 miles. The road passes through the Kingdoms of Uzaramo, Usagava, and Ugomo. These districts are governed by petty chiefs who affect the title of Sultan and exact dues from travellers who pass through their dominions. The peoples of these districts are pastoral and agricultural, and are constantly at war with one another. The course of the slave trade has blasted many of the most fertile districts and driven the survivors to take refuge in the hills. The troubles which beset Captain Speke in this portion of his journey were principally caused by the misconduct of his own men. Ten of the labourers provided by the Sultan decamped, some of them with their burdens, on the first evening. The petty chiefs were as usual most tiresome in their exactions. Sultans Lion's Claw and Monkey's Tail distinguished themselves among others by their rapacity and pertinacity. But the country through which the travellers passed was not without attractions of scenery, and it abounded in game. The sides of the hills were in many cases clothed with cultivation as in Italy, or with bush and small trees among which the bamboo was conspicuous. In the valleys the rich soil favoured the growth of the calabash and towering fig tree. On the spurs of the hills the conical shaped huts of the Wasagara villages, perched on these eminences to avoid attacks, furnished however feebly that human element without which the most lovely scenery becomes in time melancholy or insipid. The following extract shows how Captain Speke employed himself during the day:

"My first occupation was to map the country. This is done by timing the rate of march with a watch, taking compass-bearings along the road, or on any conspicuous marks—as for instance hills off it—and by noting the watershed—in short, all topographical objects. On arrival in camp every day came the ascertaining, by boiling a thermometer, of the altitude of the station above the sea-level; of the latitude of the station by the meridian altitude taken with a sextant; and of the compass variations by azimuth. Occasionally there was the fixing of certain crucial stations, at intervals of sixty miles or so, by lunar observations, or distances of the moon either from the sun or from certain given stars, for determining the longitude, by which the original timed course can be drawn out with certainty on the map by proportion. Should a date be lost, you can always discover it by taking a lunar distances and comparing it with the Nautical almanac, by noting the time when a star passes the meridian if your watch is right, or by observing the phasis of the moon, or her rising or setting, as compared with the Nautical almanac. The rest of my work, besides sketching and keeping a diary, which was the most troublesome man. consisted in making geological and zoological collections. With Captain Grant we rested the botanical collections and thermometrical registers. He also boiled one of the thermometers, kept the rain-gauge, and undertook the photography; but after a time I sent the instrument back, considering this work too severe for the climate, and he tried sketching with water colors, the results of which form the best illustrations of this volume. The rest of our day went in breakfasting after the march was over—a pipe to prepare us for rummaging the fields and villages to discover their contents for scientific purposes—dinner close to sunset, and tea and pipe before turning in at night.

Proceeding in this way not without constantly recurring difficulties the explorers arrived in Ugogo where they were still about 130 miles from Kaze. Between them and that station lay the wilderness of Inquanda Inkhali. Here the troubles and perplexities of the travellers increased tenfold. The difficulty of getting food (for there was a famine in the land) broke up the discipline of the camp, and the men deserted by dozens. The floods rose and cut off the rear-baggage. Captain Speke's day was passed in shooting, scolding, and storming. Amid all these trials the gallant Captain has still the heart to notice, with a rather unusual outbreak of poetry, that all around them "the green foliage of the forest trees looked like an interminable cloud, soft and waving, fit for fairies to dwell upon." The eight marches through the wilderness may be compared to Christian's journey through the gnim valley where Apollyon met him and "straddled quite over the whole breadth of the way." The Apollyon, in this case, was African knavery and cowardice. Here is the sum total of Captain Speke's losses in men (to say nothing of cloth and beads) when he arrived at Kaze. One Hottentot dead and five returned: one freedman sent back with the Hottentots, and one flogged and turned off: twenty-five of the Sultan's labourers deserted: ninety-eight of the original Wanyamuezi porters deserted: twelve mules and three donkeys dead. (The mules appear to have had unusually delicate constitutions.) "Besides which" adds Captain Speke" more than half of my property had been stolen: whilst the travelling expenses had been unprecedented, in consequence of the severity of the famine through the whole length of the march."

Kaze is the capital of U-n-ya-muezi—country of the moon—of which Captain Speke gives the following account. It lies in south latitude 5° 0′ 25″. East longitude 33° 1′ 34″:—

U-n-Ya-Muezi—Country of Moon—must have been one of the largest Kingdoms in Africa. It is little inferior in size to England, and if united with the sea-shore, Ukhanga, now—instead of being united, it is cut up into petty states. In its northern extremities it is known by the appellation U-sukuma—country north and south. Ukhanga is a hilly country south. There are no historical traditions known to the people; neither was anything ever written concerning this country, as far as I could learn, until the Hindus who traded with the East Coast of Africa opened commercial dealings with the people in slaves and ivory, possibly some time prior to the birch of our Saviour, when, associated with their names, part of the moon sprang into existence the mountains of the moon. These men of the moon are hereditarily the greatest traders in Africa, and are the only people who, for love of barter and change, will leave their own country as porters and go to the coast, and they do so with as much zest as our country-folk go to a fair. As far back as we can trace, they have done this, and they still do it as heretofore. The whole of their country ranges from 3000 to 4000 feet above the sea-level—a high plateau studded with little out-cropping hills of granite, between which, in the valleys, there are numerous fertilizing springs of fresh water, and rich pasture is found in sandstone. Generally industrious—much more so than most other negroes, they cultivate extensively, make clothes of cotton in their own looms, smelt iron and work it up very expertly, build tombes to live in over a large portion of their country, but otherwise live in grass huts, and keep flocks and herds of considerable extent.

During the halt at Kaze Captain Speke had a conversation with Musa the principal person in the place and other Arabs on Geographical questions. He says:—

Then turning to Geography, I told Abdulla all I had written and lectured in England concerning his stories about navigation on the N'yanza, which I explained must be the hill, and wished to know if he could utter it in any form: but he said, "do not; you may depend it will all turn out right:" to which Musa added, all the people in the North told him, that when the N'yanza rose, the stream rushed with such violence that it tore up islands and floated them away.

I was puzzled at this announcement; not "then knowing that both the lake and the Nile, as well as all ponds, were called N'yanza, but we shall see afterwards that he was right; and it was in consequence of this confusion in the treatment of distinctly different geographical features under one common name by these people, that in my former journey I could not determine where the lake ended and the Nile began.

Conversations on geography did not occupy the whole of Captain Speke's time at Kaze. At this point he got involved in the tangled meshes of Arabian and African diplomacy. He gives an ample, to us perhaps too ample, an account of these matters and the line which he thought it expedient to adopt. Disputed successions, in themselves quite as interesting as the Holstein Schleswig question: disputed tributes with their inevitable consequences, war and reckless raids, had doubtless a high importance to Captain Speke as bearing directly on his own fortunes, but they seem to us at this distance most unpleasantly incomprehensible. At one time it seemed as if the exploring expedition was inevitably stranded at Kaze. At last it got off but was soon again in troubled waters. North of Kaze lies the great but now divided kingdom of Uzinza. The western portion of it, the kingdom of the Usui, lies directly in the route to Karague and Uganda, the two kingdoms on the banks of the Victoria Nyanza, hitherto unvisited by Europeans. Among the Usui Captain Speke was shamefully plundered and ill-used. He was never admitted into the King's presence, a dexterous piece of kingcraft, but systematically sponged upon by all the district officers. The reader begins to be sick of Africa and the Africans. Vulgar robbery and drunkenness, the ordinary elements of a London police court, seem the only occupation of high and low. The romance of the primitive unmolested world appears dissolving in the most unmitigated blackguardism. And so it continues till the boundaries of the kingdom of Uzinza are crossed and the travellers find themselves at last in quiet water in the kingdom of Karague.

The great kingdom of Karague skirts the western shore of Lake Nyanza and lies south of Uganda to which it is in some degree tributary. It is governed by Rumanika, a monarch who had never seen a white face. The further Captain Speke advanced into this kingdom the more he liked it, as the people were all kept in good order and the chiefs as civil as could be desired. Game was found in abundance. The king's palace was pitched on the banks of a small lake, to which the travellers gave the name of little Wendermere. This lake is one of the many which drain the moisture of the overe hanging hills (the Mountains of the Moon) and gets drained into the Victoria Nyanza through the Kitangul, the principal and almost the only feeder of that lake. Here for some days the explorers were hospitably entertained by Rumanika and his family. Their faces are described as oval, with large eyes and *high* noses, which Captain Speke interprets as evidence of Abyssinian descent. Their curiosity was unbounded. Their interest in hearing about civilized countries insatiable. "*Oh these Waznnyn* (white men) *these Waznnyn, they know and do every thing*" was a favourite exclamation of the king's, when told anything new. At this Court the explorers got a great deal of geographical information which afterwards turned out to be very correct. All the distant topographical features in Captain Speke's map were protracted from the reports of travellers obtained in Karague. Presents were of course exchanged, though the gain must have always been considerably on the king's side. Speke gave him a Colt's revolver, the first fire-arm ever seen in those parts.

His delight knew no bands on becoming the proprietor of such an extraordinary weapon, and induced him to dwell on his advantages over his brother Rogiro, whose antipathy to him was ever preying on his mind. He urged me again to devise some plan for overcoming him; and, becoming more and more confidential, favoured me with the following narrative by way of evidence how the spirits were inclined to show the world that he was the rightful successor to the throne:—when Dagara died, and he, Unanaje, and Rogiro, were the only three sons left in line of succession to the crown, a small mystic drum of diminutive size was placed before them by the officers of state. It was only feather weight in reality, but, being loaded with charms, became so heavy to those who were not entitled to the throne, that no one could lift it but the person whom the spirits were inclined to as the rightful successor. Now, of all the three brothers, he, Rumanika, alone could raise it from the ground; whilst his brother Rogiro laboured hard, in vain attempting to move it, he with his little finger held it up without any exertion.

This little disclosure in the history of Karague led us on to further particulars of Dagara's death and burial, when it transpired that the old King's body, after the fashion of his predecessors, was sewed up in a cow-skin, and placed in a boat floating on the lake, where it remained for three days, until decomposition set in and the maggots were engendered, of which three were taken into the palace, and given in charge to the heir-elect; but instead of remaining as they were, one worm was transformed into a lion, another into a leopard, and the third into a stick. After this the body of the king was taken up and deposited on the hill Moga—Umirinzi, where, instead of putting him underground, the people erected a hut over him, and thrusting in five maidens and fifty cows enclosed the doorway in such a manner that the whole of them subsequently died from starvation.

Such were the ceremonies of a royal burial in Africa, and such is the extraordinary prevalent belief in magical charms. Religion is nothing but a series of small or heavy taxes paid to malignant beings to prevent them injuring man. Every one believes in magic and consults his magical horn before entering on any important expedition, just as a Greek consulted the oracles of Delphi or a Merovingian the oracular shrine of S. Martin. The subject of Rumanika's right to the throne was pursued by the interlocutors, and the following evidence put on by one of the most distinguished courtiers:—

Another test was then advanced at the instigation of K'yango, who thought Rumanika not quite impressive enough on his right to the throne; and this was, that each heir in succession, after the drum dodge, was required to sit on the ground in a certain place of the country, where, even if he had courage to plant himself, the land would gradually rise up, telescope-fashion, until it reached to the skies, when, if the aspirant was considered by the spirits the proper person to inherit Karague, he would gradually be lowered again without any harm happening; but if otherwise, the elastic hill would suddenly collapse, and he would be dashed to pieces. Now Rumanika, by his own confession, had gone through this ordeal with marked success; so I asked him if he found the atmosphere cold when so far up aloft, and as he said he did so, laughing at the quaintness of the question, I told him I saw he had learnt a good practical lesson on the structure of the universe, which I wished he would explain to me. In a state of perplexity K'yango and the rest, on seeing me laughing, thought something was wrong; so, turning about, they thought again, and said, "no, it must have been but, because the higher one ascended, the nearer he got to the sun."

Every one has heard of the obese women of the Equator. Our own Royal Georges loved "punch and fat women." They would have been quite at home in Africa and certainly England would never have missed them. In Karague royal women are fattened like Hampshire pigs. The whole duty of woman is to become fat. If Captain Speke may be believed, a tutor stands over these unfortunate young women and beats them, if they take the milk or pap-bottle from their mouth. Here are the details of a visit to one of those fatted beauties.

After a long and amusing conversation with Rumanika in the morning, I called on one of his sisters-in-law, married to the king's brother born before Rumanika succeeded the throne. She was another of those wonders of obesity, unable to stand excepting on all fours. I was desirous of obtaining a good view of her, and actually to measure her, and induced her to give me facilities for doing so, by offering in return to show her a bit of my naked legs and arms. The bait took as I wished it, and after getting her to sidle and wriggle into the middle of the hut, I did as I promised, and then took her dimensions as noted below.* All of these are exact except the height, and I believe I could have obtained this more accurately, if I could have had her laid on the floor. Not knowing what difficulties I should have to contend with in such a piece of engineering, I tried to get her height by raising her up. This, after infinite exertions on the part of us both, was accomplished, when she sank down again fainting, for her blood rushed into her head. Meanwhile, the daughter, a lass of sixteen, sat stark naked before us, sucking at a milk-pot, on which the father kept hard at work by holding on by his hand, for, as fattening is the duty of fashionable female life, it must be duly enforced by the rod if necessary. I got up a little friendship with Miss and induced her to rise and shake hands with me. Her features were lovely, but her body as round as a ball.

Having exhausted the wonders of Karague, the travellers renewed their expedition northwards. Uganda which lies north of Karague and skirts the northern shores of the Victoria Nyanza is one of the three kingdoms into which the great and ancient kingdom of Kittara has been divided. The dominant race is, according to Captain Speke, of Abyssinian origin. It still preserves many distinguishing characteristics which separate it from the pure children of Ham. We must refer the reader to Captain's Speke's own volume for theories of race, and the criticism which seeks to build up certainties out of dark and doubtful traditions "stretching back to the scriptural age of King David." The institutions of Uganda are described at great length, and the description, which is minute and faithful to a fault, having been written apparently on the spot from day to day, will form in the eyes of many readers the most interesting part of the volume. The long narrative (246—452) of the sojourn at the court of the king of Uganda forms a unique picture of pure barbarism. The existence of a royal court, with an army, high functionaries, royal pages, and an etiquette a thousand times more severe and exacting than that established by Louis XIV. at Versailles, only serves to bring out into deeper relief the essential barbarism of the society in which these are found. There is something awful in contemplating these specimens of our race, divided by such profound barriers from ourselves, and apparently wholly destitute of that reason and those moral faculties which we regard as characteristic of man. The thought that there must be something supernatural in civilised society, something which man could never have framed from the suggestions of his own experience, is forced upon the reader, it may be against the conclusions of his understanding; as he turns over these remarkable pages. The capricious tyranny of the king who packs off a wife or a page to execution for speaking to him or even looking at him: the same king surrounded in his gardens by a hundred fat and naked women: the abject servility of the courtiers: the grotesque and immeasurable superstition: the greedy rapacity: the cunning and clumsy attempts to steal: the extraordinary disregard for human life in the palace, where the murder of a man excites no more notice than that of a fly in England: the inconsequence of the king's actions and conversations: his childish wonder, and more than childish trickiness and ignorance:—all these combine to make up a picture as astonishing as it is instructive. Civilization, says a great writer, is that state to which man's nature points and tends: it is the systematic use, improvement, and combination of those faculties which are his characteristics: and, viewed in its ideal, it is the perfection, the happiness, of our mortal state. It is the development of art out of nature, and of self-government out of passion, and of certainty out of opinion, and of faith out of reason. It is the due disposition of the various powers of the soul each in its place, the subordination or subjection of the inferior, and the union of all into one whole. Aims, rules, views, habits, projects: prudence, foresight, observation, inquiry, invention, resolution, perseverance, are its characteristics. Justice, benevolence, expedience, propriety, religion, are its recognised, its motive principles. The absolute reverse of this picture gives us Uganda. Captain Speke met with some kindness among the Waganda, but their kindness was in this instance simply a form of their caprice. He carried his life in his hand. Once only he interfered when the King was beating a wife about the head and the royal executioners who always attend the King in his walks were getting their cords ready for the strangling, and to his surprise successfully. The unfortunate (or rather fortunate) woman had offered the King a piece of fruit, which was a violation of etiquette. And yet the country occupied by these barbarians is a lovely one. While on his journey to the Court, full of hopes that now the object of his long journey was on the brink of being accomplished, Captain Speke thus writes:—

I felt inclined to stop here a month, everything was so very pleasant. The temperature was perfect. The roads, as indeed they were everywhere, were as broad as our coach roads, cut through the long grasses, straight over the hills, and down through the woods in the hills, a strange contrast to all the wretched tracks in the adjacent countries. The huts were kept so clean and neat, not a fault could be found with them; the gardens the same. Wherever I strolled I saw nothing but richness, and what ought to be wealth. The whole land was a picture of quiescent beauty, with a boundless sea in the back ground. Looking over the hills, it struck the fancy at once that at one period the whole land must have been at a uniform level with their present tops, but that by the constan denudation it was subjected to by frequent rains it had been cut down and sloped into those beautiful hills and dales which now so much pleased the eye; for there were none of those quartz dykes I had seen protruding through the same kind of aqueous formations in Usui and Karague nor were there any other sorts of volcanic disturbance to distort the calm quiet aspect of the scene.

When this passage was penned the traveller had not anticipated the many months of weary delay in King Mtesa's Court which awaited him. The palace, he says, quite surprised him by its extraordinary dimensions, and the neatness with which it was kept. The whole brow and sides of the hill were covered with gigantic huts, fenced with the tall yellow reeds of the common Uganda tiger-grass. Here most of the King's three or four hundred wives are kept, who giggled like so many civilised school-girls as the explorers in stately procession, with a great display of red flannel, fire arms and fixed bayonets passed into the great court of the palace. The following is a description of King Mtesa:—

The mighty King was now reported to be sitting on his throne in the state hut of the third tier. I advanced, hat in hand, with my guard of honour following, formed in "open ranks," who, in their turn, were followed by the bearers of the presents, the procession took straight up to him as if to shake hands, but went outside the ranks of a three-sided square of squatting Wakunga, all habited in skins, mostly cow-skins; some few of whom had, in addition, leopard skins girt round the waist, the sign of royalhood. Here I was desired to halt and sit in the glaring sun; so I donned my hat, and mounted my umbrella, a phenomenon which set them all a wondering and laughing, ordered the guard to close ranks, and sat gazing at the novel spectacle. A more theatrical sight I never saw. The King, a good-looking, well-figured, tall young man of twenty-five, was sitting on a red blanket spread on a square platform of royal grass, encased in tiger-grass reeds, scrupulously well-dressed in a new subuqu. The hair of his head was cut short, excepting on the top, where it was combed up into a high ridge running from stem to stern like a cock's comb. On his neck was a very neat ornament—a large ring, of beautifully worked small beads, forming elegant patterns by their various colors. On one arm was another bead ornament prettily devised; and on the other a wooden charm, tied by a string covered with snake-skin. On every finger and every toe he had intertwisted copper rings; and above the ankles, half way up to the calf a stocking of very pretty beads. Everything was light, neat and elegant in its way; not a fault could be found with the taste of "his getting up." For a handkerchief he held a well folded piece of bark, and a piece of gold embroidered silk, which he constantly employed to hide his large mouth when laughing, or to wipe it after a drink of plantain-wine, of which he took constant and copious draughts from wood bottles, presented to him by his ladies in waiting, who were at once his sisters and wives. A white dog, spear, shield and woman—the Uganda cognisance—were by his side, as also a knot of staff officers, with whom he kept up a brisk conversation on one side, and on the other was a band of wich weyi, or lady-sorcerers, such as I have already described.

We have already mentioned the singular disregard for human life displayed by this elegant monarch. He was of course enchanted with the block tin boxes, telescopes, watches, and other valuable presents given him by Captain Speke. But guns and pistols were his especial delight. There are many amusing descriptions of sporting expeditions in which the King at last succeeded in killing a vulture sitting, though whenever Captain Speke was absent, he used to send down in the evening to say that he had killed fourteen or sixteen guinea fowl flying. The following extract is very illustrative of the Uganda Court:—

I was now requested to shoot the four cows as quickly as possible; but having no bullets for my gun, I borrowed the revolving pistol I had given him, and shot four in a second of time—but as the last one, only wounded, turned sharply upon me, I gave him the fifth and settled him. Great applause followed this *wonderful* feat, and the cows were given to my men. The king now loaded one of the carbines I had given him with his own hands, and giving it full-cock to a page, told him to go out and shoot a man in the outer court; which was no sooner accomplished than the little urchin returned to announce his success, with a look of glee such as one would see in the face of a boy who had robbed a bird's nest, caught a trout or done any other boyish trick. The King said to him, "and did you do it well?" "Oh yes, capitally." He spoke the truth, no doubt, for he dared not have trifled with the King; but the affair created hardly any interest. I never heard, and there appeared no curiosity to know what individual human being the urchin had deprived of life.

The murder of wives was a daily feature of Court life. Captain Speke says:—

I have now been for some time within the Court precincts, and have consequently had an opportunity of witnessing court customs. Almost nearly every day since I have changed my residence, incredible as it may appear to be, I have seen one, two, or three of the wretched palace women led away to execution; tied by the hand, and dragged along by one of the body-guard, crying out, as she went to premature death, "Hai Minauqi?" (O my lord!) "Rbakka!" (My King!) "Hai N'gawo?" (My Mother!) at the top of her voice, in the utmost despair and lamentation; and yet there was not a soul who dared lift a hand to save any of them, though many might be heard privately commenting on their beauty.

The thousand extraordinary features

and cover them over with earth was the very best thing that could be done, and that instead of creating disease by elevating such spots, fevers and other ailments were prevented and the localities rendered healthy. This opinion, and my own experience, led to my attaching no weight to complaints made to the Board against the use of street sweepings. The followings letters, which I append, will still more clearly shew that the use of street sweepings is not only innocuous; but that its tendency is to improve the healthiness of neighbourhoods in the proximity of which swamps have been done away with by the use of such sweepings;—A letter from the Rev. Mr. Aitkin; a memorandum from the Secretary to the School of Industry; a letter from Mr. W. A. McKenzie; a letter from Captain Johns; a letter from Mr. Miles; a statement received through Captain Cooper, Commandant of the General Depot; from Assistant Surgeon Clerk of that Department, shewing the number of men in the Depot, the number of sick admitted into the Depot Hospital at Colaba and the number of deaths during the years 1858 to 1862; and a memorandum from Dr. Clark; also a letter from Captain Fisher in charge of the Depot at Colaba. I deem it necessary to embody in this place a summary of these papers. The Rev. Mr. Aitkin, it will be seen, bases his statement on the experience and observations of nearly a quarter of a century, during the whole of which period the process of filling in with street sweepings has been in full vigour. The effluvia arising from the filling up of hollows with street sweepings is sometimes, he states, almost unbearable, but that neither he nor any member of his large family ever suffered in health from it; that from the beginning of September up to the 31st of May last he lived in the house on Grant Road nearest to the very large extent of ground that was filled up with street sweepings during that period, and though the stench had been often intolerable, especially during the early hours of the morning, all the members of his family, to the youngest child, enjoyed perfect health, and this too while the exercise taken by his children during the whole of that period was confined, from his having kept no conveyance, to the neighbourhood of the deposits. Healthier children, I feel assured, are not to be found in any part of the Island of Bombay, or in fact in any part of India. Mr. Aitkin further observes:—"I lived at Byculla some 20 years ago when that locality was very imperfectly drained, and had occasion to notice that cholera, fever, and dysentery prevailed throughout the whole of the year; not a season passed in which some of my friends or acquaintances residing there were not cut off by cholera or dysentery. I have so invariably seen these results accrue from living in a wet locality, that I compelled again to inhabit such a place. I should be glad to have it raised as many feet as might be necessary to render it dry—by even such materials as those deposited on the south side of the Grant Road, bad odours notwithstanding." The Secretary to the School of Industry states:—"I have occasionally complained of the nuisance caused by the filling in with street sweepings of the ground adjacent to the premises of the School of Industry. Nevertheless, I am constrained to admit that since the work of filling in commenced, the health of the inmates of the Institution has been at least as good as it has ever been, and I ought to add they have, even in the most sickly seasons in Bombay, enjoyed a remarkably healthy state." Mr. McKenzie Pratt states also—"I cannot help thinking that there will be considerable sickness in the Institution during and after the coming rains. But such sickness, if it occur, would not in the least affect, but would rather increase the above average of health, for the sickness would be due, not to the filling of a swamp with street sweepings, but to the creation of a swamp by the raising of the level of the adjacent ground. During the recent rains the workshops, the dormitory, the out-houses and the entire yard of the Institution, as Major Curtis is aware, was flooded to the extent of more than two feet by the adjacent ground having been raised by filling up to the very walls of the School with street sweepings, and that during such time the stench from the overflow to which the inmates, about 80 persons, mostly children, were subjected, there had not been up to the time I left Bombay a single case of sickness in the Institution, nor has there been any since." Mr. McKenzie states that for 10 years he has been residing in the neighbourhood of the Grant and Bellasis Roads where a larger amount of street sweepings have been laid down than in any other part of the Island; that he had himself used a large quantity of it, more than 2000 cart loads, to raise the ground of his property (Park Hall), but that he never heard of any sickness resulting from it; and that his own family has been as healthy as the best constituted in this country would admit of. He states his conviction that if the practice be continued of filling in with what has already in a sanatory point of view improved the locality, it would be rendered second only to the Malabar Hill. The testimony of Mr. Miles, who has been residing in his present house for some years with a large family, though somewhat contradictory, clearly sets forth. "I have observed that with the recovery of swamps the health of the house and premises improves, therefore the temporary evil referred to above should not be regarded, in view of the permanent benefit to be derived at no distant period. He states also that when filling in with sweepings it carried on during the rains the effect is most prejudicial to the health of the neighbourhood. At this conclusion he seems to have arrived by the water from a piece of ground that was filled in with sweepings in the immediate neighbourhood of his house having found its way into his compound and destroyed all of the plants in it, and by some of his servants who occupied huts adjoining that ground having fallen sick with fever; but the situation of those huts is low and it is only some yards distant from his own dwelling, of which none of the inmates would seem to have suffered.

The fever therefore may have been, and no doubt was, owing to the state of the huts and not to the sweepings with which the adjoining ground was filled up. With reference to Captain Johns' letter it is necessary that I should state that the house in which he and Mrs. Johns were residing abutted upon and was to leeward of the large piece of ground that was being reclaimed chiefly by means of street sweepings, by Victoria Land Company. Captain and Mrs. Johns had been subjected to the stench from the sweepings which was often increased by the water left by the receding tide in a hollow near the house, and eventually the filling up reached the very windows of the sleeping room, and they were compelled to leave the house. The angry expostulatory tone of his letter is not therefore to be wondered at, but still the admission that he "knew of "none having been taken ill, by the filling-up with "sweepings, but his wife," is, under the circumstances, I think satisfactory. I next come to Dr. Clarke's statement of the number of men in the Depot at Colaba. The number of sick admitted into the Depot Hospital and the number of deaths during the years 1858 to 1862 were 1857-8 and 1862-3. The Hospital is within 200 yards of the ground mentioned above, reclaimed by the Victoria Land Company, the filling in of which with street sweepings commenced in March 1860 and was completed in March 1863. The number of cart-loads of sweepings conveyed to the ground was 21,048. Notwithstanding the deposit of this enormous quantity of what is popularly believed to be noxious matter, it will be seen by the statement and memorandum attached to Dr. Clark's letter that it has been attended with no injurious effect on the inmates of the Hospital. In the years 1861-2 the return shows an increase in the number of deaths in the hospital, but that is accounted for by Dr. Clark and Captain Fisher, and has been owing to causes other than the deposit of sweepings. Immediately after the reclamation of this ground, large bodies of workmen have been, and are now, daily employed upon it without any ill effect whatever; nor have persons who have been since residing on the spot suffered in health. The above facts and that of a large portion of Kamateepoora having been built more than 15 years ago on ground raised by street sweepings, without its being followed by any evil effect, are, I submit, evidence opposed to the complaints now made against filling in with street sweepings. I should, nevertheless, in deference to the popular prejudice accord a ready assent to any proposal for removing the sweepings to Salsette, but for the pressure of the time and the difficulties as regards securing eligible ground for the deposit of the sweepings, but it will be attended with an amount of outlay that would greatly exhaust our funds, which I should not think myself justified in taking part in sanctioning unless under clear evidence that it is called for. Having since shown this minute to Drs. Stovel, Leith, and Giraud, they were of the opinion notwithstanding the facts stated, that the public health would suffer by the use of street sweepings in the way we did before as the Court of Petty Sessions and the Board of Conservancy have been using them. The public of Bombay would probably be somewhat startled to learn that while the government medical officers disapprove

this condition attached to it, and it matters nothing how often the check may have been exchanged as new buyers have entered the field.

The measure is expressly levelled against the purely speculative purchaser, who is as well known to the broker as the ticket-of-leave man is to the detective. It does not interfere with, or prevent any special agreement which may be entered into between the *bona fide* purchaser, manufacturer or other, and the merchant. The object is to strike at the root of that pernicious speculation which more than any other cause has forced the prices of cotton up to their present inflated level, and which cannot fail to lead to great disaster and loss, the bulk of which will ultimately fall upon innocent heads.

If a better means of checking a great and growing evil can be devised, let it be proposed; but none could be more efficient than the measure advocated by your correspondent, if its general adoption could be insured. The evil has now spread from cotton to goods, from Liverpool to Bombay, and the last letters from Bombay and Calcutta speak of goods, October sailing from England, bought to arrive. The plague-spot spreads. Is commerce, then, to become one huge discounting of future transactions four to six months ahead? At Liverpool this vice has ruled since August last, and now it has commenced in India. Let it continue, and the future has in store for us a commercial crisis in comparison with which 1847 and 1857 will be but as babies to the giant.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A MERCHANT.

London, Dec. 10.

CROAKERS.

(From Fraser's Magazine.)

No class are more addicted to croaking than the passengers on board ship during a long seavoyage. We say no class, for there are always some exceptions. There are few passenger ships without a Tapley, a cheerful, happy fellow who believes that the wind is always blowing in the right direction, and that the captain is the most skilful of mariners. Such a man on board ship is invaluable: his bright genial nature tends to check the croaking propensities of others to whom all is barrenness from Dan to Beersheba, from the heaving of the anchor till the moment we land. No doubt a three months' voyage at sea is a severe ordeal to the temper of all on board. There is the forced idleness, the constant monotony, adverse winds and occasional calms, jealousies and revelries, if not downright quarrels, especially among the lady passengers. We had rather undertake the temporary management of a menagerie than the amusement of the passengers on board a homeward bound Indiaman. There are shades of rank, and consequent rivalries amongst them, such as none but an Indian can understand; the state of their livers has deprived them of that charity which hopeth all things and believeth no evil. The first heavy gale or long-continued calm is sufficient to evoke all their croaking tendencies, and the cheerful voices of the Tapleys on board are almost lost amid such discordant sounds. The whole voyage is a constant croak till the white cliffs of old England appear, when there is a sudden revulsion of feeling: the habitual croak is changed into a sort of cackle of hilarity—at least it was so in the case of old Tiffin, a civilian from Hyderabad who came home with us in the *Agamemnon*. The old fellow had got a bad liver and a still worse temper: he quarrelled with everybody and everything, and made himself generally disagreeable. The captain did not know his business; no more did the cook, the cabin-boy, the crew, or any one on board—old Tiffin alone knew his business, and it was to croak. The *Agamemnon*, instead of being A 1, as advertised, was a regular old tub and anything but seaworthy; the provisions had made several voyages round the Cape, and were unfit for use; but *that* was of little consequence, as he expected the old hulk togo down one of these days, and feeling quite sure it would be a short but enforced penance to prepare us for our latter end. It was of less consequence to him, as he had insured his life for a round sum before embarking; and it would be some consolation, as the waves closed over his head for ever, to know that he had done the company and provided for his family. When reminded by Tapley that we had abundance of poultry on board, he declared that that was in itself a grievance: he had already consumed so many, that he felt the feathers issuing from behind his shoulders. There was some consolation in that certainly: if the vessel went down, of which he had little doubt, he might attempt the flight of Icarus, and avoid his fate. There was no danger of his wings melting, ha! ha! they were too firmly fixed to his body for that. He would hover over the [illegible] till he saw us all comfortably [illegible] and then wing his flight to other [illegible], and happier lands. Poor old Tiffin! there was not [illegible] to discover a fresh grievance. [illegible]tion came on board, and I am afraid [illegible]ome of us who took care that [illegible] not be altogether imaginary. [illegible]pleasure in hearing him croak [illegible]t of dear old England worked a [illegible] in the man. It was a bright [illegible]moonlight night when we first sighted land; one [illegible] was down; we could not [illegible] on deck for the first peep of the white cliffs. We raised a hearty cheer, and before it had died away one of us was seized round the waist, and forced to take part in a *pas de deuz* up and down the deck, to the immense amusement of all who witnessed the scene. It was old Tiffin, who hearing the cheer, had rushed up the cuddy ladder in the same airy attire which Marshal Bugeaud once displayed before his soldiers during a night attack in Africa, and expressed his joy at the sight of land by pirouetting round the deck with his unwilling partner. From that hour the whole nature of the man changed. No longer a croaker, he became an optimist: the ship was something more than A 1., the provisions were unexceptionable, the passengers the most pleasant people he had ever met, and he actually shed tears when he proposed the captain's health in a special bumper after dinner. On parting, he invited us all to visit him at Bungalow House. We have not yet availed ourselves of that invitation; but we have not lost sight of our fellow-passenger, who is now as much a croaker as ever. He may be seen daily at the Oriental Club, abusing the weather, quarrelling with his dinner, cursing the waiter, and croaking over things in general. We all know old Tiffin, with his unrelaxing countenance and his cynical expression. His counterpart may be seen at every watering-place in England.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Hassell, Captain J. W., 1st Royal Regiment, on duty with Troops, from Khandalla.

Brock, Lieutenant D. C., 1st Royal Regiment, on duty with Troops, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 22.

Cathcart, Lieutenant H. D., 11th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Surat.

Stileman, Captain W. C., on leave, to Kirkee.

Daveney, Lieutenant B. J., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave on private affairs and on duty with Troops, to England.

Hassell, Captain J. W., 1st Royal Regiment, on duty with Troops, to England.

Brock, Lieutenant D. C., 1st Royal Regiment, on duty with Troops, to England.

Robinson, Br. Major J., 44th Foot, to join the Depot and on duty with Troops, to England.

GARRISON ORDER.—JAN. 22.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, CB.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Cornet Creagh, Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is directed to proceed to Khandalla forthwith for duty with the General Depot.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Goojur Khan, 2nd January 1864.

On the embarkation of the 1st Battalion 13th Foot, Staff Surgeon W. A. White, M.D., will proceed to Jubbulpore and assume medical charge of the 91st Foot.

Assistant Surgeon T. J. Orton, G Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed and assume medical charge of the Landour Convalescent Depot, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Sparrow.

Head Quarters, Camp Rawul Pindee, 5th January 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion:—

73rd Foot.—Ensign Thomas B. Urquhart, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
22	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
22	Telegraph (s)	Wrecker	Surat.
	Arabhoy	Marr	Calcutta.
	Pomona	Rider	Calcutta.
	Queen of the North	Tidmarsh	London.
	Sarah M	Reisbeck	Liverpool.
	Futtay Allum	West	Rangoon.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Lieutenant H. D. Cathcart, 11th Regiment N. I.

Ship *Mercanjee Framjee*, Pike, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance, yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Euphrates*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Cheltenham*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Fattay Sultan*, for Jeddah and Hoodooda.
P. and O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, to Aden and Suez.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	5s. 0d.	to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1	10s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No offers.		
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18		

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

894 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
819 Goldfish, Wright—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
853 Jessie and Grace, Clarkson—Ewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 23)
906 Queen of the North—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1074 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
783 Assaye, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Ebo ner, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1478 Cimber, Burton—
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 3)
1482 Clydesdale, McGregor—R. & A. Hormusjee.
859 Confidence, Herly—Classen & Co.
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
749 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1442 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Baxter, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1082 Elvine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
957 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1354 Golden Dream, Brown, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
686 Idima, Saudberg—Pestonji Hormusji & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1198 James Smith, Feiroun—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12)
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
461 Lota—Culliandass Nusserwanjee.
640 Mecca, Simson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 31)
867 Mogul, Henson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 3)
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
635 Nile, Rosbotham—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palmerston, O'Segan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Remie, Scovell & Co.
737 Ramagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
963 Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1010 Sarah M., Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1239 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1498 Steve Donard—C. Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
560 Tallada Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co.
1149 Tiresa, Lovell—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co.

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Rabese.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

499 Charlotte, Callendar.

FOR MOULMEIN.

678 Highland Light (s), Crowell—Wallace & Co.
1049 Ocean Belle, (s) Bowra—Cohen & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

455 Pioneer, Woolley—Steam Navigation Company.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Louisa, Rapson.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

560 Comorin, (c) Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Rebbin, Morrison.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
199 Colonel Burney—Wallace & Co.
499 Dorothy, Bruce—Remington & Co.
599 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.
680 Heroine, (s) Tripp.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
710 Highland Light (s)—Cohen & Co.
699 Marie et Nelli, Anguleau.
629 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
457 Ramona, Rider—Robinson & Co.
982 Princess Somawathy, Parker—Lebkie & Co.
1099 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (s)—Colson.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Jeddo, Gribble.
1350 Nottingham. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgreen—D. Sorabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dovercourt, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 15/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	103
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	223 to 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	250 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	48 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co	5,950	575 do.	Rs. 12,700 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 32,500.
Do. B.	5,000	.....	
Freer Press Co	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co	1,200	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	.....	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275 [prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co	300	.....	Rs. 20 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000. pm.
Iron Ship Co	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 200 dem. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 200 dis.
Bombay Dockyard & Building Co	150	.....	Rs. 30 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
"	Loan 1835-36	92
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	235
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	"	105½
Gold Leaf	"	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (21st Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 560 to 565
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	" 590 to 600
Old Bhowngurr, (ready.)	" 590 to 595
New Oomravuttee	" 535 to 540
Old Compta, (ready.)	" 575 to 580
Old Dharwar Sawgiucc	" 655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 630 to 635
Old Veeravul	" 545 to 550
New Khandeish	" 625 to 630
Old Poonthchee	" 550 to 555
New Accote	" 650 to 655
Old Mangalore	" 555 to 560

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-3 to 6-4 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Gingelly	"	5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 11d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 11d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 11d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 1 d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0d. "
" On demand 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
"	3	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
"	2	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
"	1	do.	2s. do.
On Demand			1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes			1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		2s	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
"	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
"	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
"	1	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
On demand			1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokahama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months		2	per cent. per annum.
Do.	6	do.	4 " "
Do.	12	do.	6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th January 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£641,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	2s.	0¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમબાઈ તરેડીગ એન્ડ બેકીગ આશોસેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE HUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE HUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,108 (£357,600.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 Do.	Do.	2s.	0¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight	Francs.	2-60	cts. "
3 Do.	Do.	2-54	" "
On Demand		2-49	" "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDMJEE, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" 9	4	"
" 12	5	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Clients will refrain from making circles in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. pay